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Mr. Farmer ~

Are You Using the Most Profitable~

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Oats
Barleys
Field Corns
Hybrid Sweet Corns
Certified Seed Potatoes ?



Are You Using Forage Crops and Pasture To Your Best Advantage?



PEDIGREED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,
field corn, potato, oat,
cabbage, field pea, bean,
barley, wheat, soy bean,
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

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MAR 6 1932

FARM CHEMICALS

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur,
gypsum, lime,
dust & spray materials.
Also drain tile.

Dear Friend:

February 25, 1939

In these troubled and trying times, when farmers are being crushed between low commodity prices and high fixed costs, when our government seems incapable of solving the economic and social problems that beset the nation, and when brutal despotism threatens the peace and security of all humanity, — the following verses soothe and reassure in words we farm folks understand.

I stood at the window in glad amaze,
With spirit uplifted, to gaze and gaze
At rich brown furrows of fresh-turned earth
And the brilliant greens of Spring's new birth.

It seemed to me, all lost in thought,
That the troubles of mankind come to naught;
Even as Winter, woes pass away
And the Spring of hope comes back for a stay.

All nature gives a message that's clear,
"Keep up your courage; be of good cheer;
Brave through the Winter of your despair,
And find Spring just ahead, soft, sunny and fair."
By a Friend.

So let's not worry so much about the greater problems before which we feel so helpless, but rather set ourselves to put into practice in our individual affairs those time proven virtues of industry and thrift, of fairness and tolerance, of friendliness and helpfulness. Let the idea spread by example and suggestion to our neighbors, to other neighborhoods and on into local, national and international affairs. This is how we can help and how eventually our "woes" will pass away.

Let's keep up our courage, be glad we have productive work to do and put our best thought and effort into the job of producing profitably this year. Perhaps seeds or chemicals from Quaker Hill Farm can help you do this. I'll be glad if they can.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely, K. C. Livermore.

Oats, Barley, Peas and Mixtures

All the following are experiment station developed strains. They have proven their superiority in hundreds of tests in the Northeast.

Our seed is thoroughly cleaned and well graded with modern equipment by experienced operators. It is free from weed seeds and does not need treating. Germination on all lots is 90% or better, on most of them over 95%.

Cornell's plant breeders set out to combine in a new oat the high yielding ability, high feeding value and good straw characteristics of Cornelian with larger and whiter kernel characteristics from another oat. Cornelian was crossed with other varieties and out of the various oats resulting, one combined all the desired characteristics. After more than 10 years of careful testing, not only at Ithaca, but in various parts of the State, the new oat was christened Lenroc and released for commercial production.

Lenroc has regularly averaged a higher yield than Cornelian and other improved oats used in New York State. Lenroc usually out-yields the Swedish type oat, of which scores of carloads are annually shipped into New York State for seeding purposes, by 10 to 15 bushels per acre. It usually outyields Upright by 5 to 10 bushels, Victory by 3 to 8 bushels, Ithacan and Cornelian by 1 to 3 bushels per acre. These extra bushels usually mean the difference between little or no profit and a satisfactory profit on the oat crop.

Compared with using one's own oats for seed, an extra investment of about seventy cents per acre in Lenroc oats will give a crop enough bigger and better to more than offset the taxes on the land not only the first year but for future years, too.

It will pay the majority of oat growers in New York State very well to change to Lenroc oats, and the sooner the better. No better seed is available than that from Quaker Hill Farm. Don't delay. Order today. See prices page 5.

CORNELLIAN OAT - Second only to Lenroc in the Northeastern States. High feed value. Usually weighs 3 to 10 pounds more per bushel than other varieties. Slim, gray kernels.

UPRIGHT OAT - Outstands all others. Safest on rich or low land. Ranks high in grain yield, highest in straw yield. Best oat for green feed or hay. Large white kernels.

ALPHA BARLEY - Two row hybrid, wide adaption, excellent straw, one of the highest yielders in Northeastern States. Ripens with Cornelian oats. Best for mixtures with oats. Best for milk production but not for beer.

WISCONSIN 38 BARLEY - Smooth bearded, 6-rowed hybrid. Yields little more than Alpha. Straw weaker. Not so good for mixed sowing. Best for beer.

WHITE CANADIAN FIELD PEAS - One of the best in yield of grain and vine growth. Grown in Idaho to escape blight infection. They are 100% disease free. Blight infected seed is unsafe.

GRAIN MIXTURES - We offer Lenroc Oats and Alpha Barley with or without field peas in proper proportions. These high yielders, ripening together, make the cheapest home grown feed.

GREEN FEED OR HAY MIXTURES - Oats and peas make a very nutritious green feed or hay that cattle relish. A patch handy to the lane or pasture is worth a lot when pastures dry up. Our mixture of Upright Oats and disease free peas yields considerably more forage than other varieties. See prices page 5.

Field Corn

The following best meet the needs of nearly all sections of the North Eastern States. In each case, we offer seed from specially bred strains backed by years of careful selection. Germination on all lots 90% or better and seed is extra well graded. See prices page 5.

CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID - This new corn is recommended for silage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or corn of similar maturity has been used and for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 matures, in other words a large part of the North Eastern States. Station and farm tests have proved its merits.

Out of hundreds of inbred strains developed by Cornell plant breeders, certain pairs have been found which, when crossed produced hybrids of great vigor. After many trials it has been found that when certain of these better hybrids are crossed with each other, still more vigorous and still better yielding corn is secured. Using inbreds of Luce's Favorite, Onondaga White, Cornell No. 11 and Bloody Butcher in this way, Cornell 29-3 double crossed hybrid is produced.

It matures in 110 to 115 days, a little after Cornell No. 11. In silage tests at Ithaca and in other parts of the State, it has equalled Sweepstakes in green weight, exceeded it in dry weight by 15% to 20% and in grain by 10% to 50%. In actual food value it generally yields 25% more than West Branch Sweepstakes, when grown for silage in New York. It grows more rapidly and more uniformly. It is leafy, ears heavily and matures just right for silage here in New York and parts of adjacent states. The risk of weather damage is less than with later varieties.

It can be grown for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 succeeds and usually yields 15% to 30% more shelled corn than Cornell No. 11, occasionally as much as 50% more. The ears show variations in the direction of all four parents, but mostly they are medium sized ears of dent or semi-flint type, reddish, yellowish or whitish in color.

Compared with most of the corn varieties now in use in New York for silage or grain, Cornell 29-3 usually produces \$10.00 to \$15.00 more value per acre. The extra cost of the seed is only fifty cents per acre. Using Cornell 29-3 means more profit.

The 29-3 seed you buy may be either a red dent kernel or a light yellow semi-flint kernel, depending upon which of the two parent hybrids was used as seed parent. We have both kinds. They will produce alike.

In all such hybrids, the superior qualities are found only in the first crop from the crossed seed. Later crops lose their uniformity and vigor soon. It does not pay to save seed from them.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES - The second best silage corn for most of this part of the country. Vigorous grower, leafy stalks, 9 to 11 feet. Big ears of various shades of red and variable type. Makes large tonnage of high feeding value. Matures 130 days.

CORNELL No. 11 - Highest yielding 100 to 110 day yellow dent. Averaged nearly 70 bu. shelled in N. Y. tests. About 13T. easy to handle silage with 1-1/4T. grain per acre. Better than large corns where seasons are short. Our strain is medium early and a wonderful yielder of fine type yellow corn.

YATES FLINT - A very early high yielding corn of hybrid origin, 90 days here. Stalks 6 ft. to 7 ft. Ears large, yellow to red, mostly amber, 12-rowed. Kernels small. Ideal for feeding whole to poultry.

SHEFFIELD - Eight row flint developed in Berkshire Mts. Very early. Good yielder. Ears medium size, dark yellow. Stalks medium.

The flint corns are wilt susceptible and should not be used in wilt areas. See prices page 5.

Ten Dollars Extra Value From Cornell 29-3 Corn For Fifty Cents Extra Seed Cost

Quaker Hill Hybrid Sweet Corns

SEE PRICES ON PAGE 5

They actually yield 25% to 100% more than the old favorites, are much more uniform, have high quality and most of them are resistant to the dread wilt disease. The seed is produced by controlled cross pollination of two or more specially bred strains. The seed costs more, but results justify the cost many times over. Hybrid sweet corns are rapidly displacing the old kinds.

We offer six hybrids that ripen at different times, each one of the best available in its ripening period. One can choose those that best suit his market or can provide a continuous supply from early to late by planting at one time several that will ripen in succession and then follow with successive plantings of a late one.

WILT DISEASE WARNING

Last season wilt disease of sweet corn moved still further north. It caused losses in Southern New England, Hudson Valley, Northern Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania, Central Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Another mild winter threatens spread of this dread disease further north in '39. Every sweet corn grower in areas likely to be affected should plant only hybrids of proven resistance.

In the brief descriptions given below, the maturity dates are approximate for this section and naturally vary with locality and season. They are comparable with Golden Bantam at 80 days. For more complete descriptions ask for our sweet corn circular.

Yellow Hybrids - Mostly 12-rowed, some 12 to 16 rowed.

COCKCROW - 64 days. Of the earliest hybrids, this is one of the best in yield, size and market type. Susceptible to wilt. Should not be used where wilt may occur.

WHIP-MARCROSS C6.13 - 64 days. First real early hybrid safe to plant in wilt infected areas. Earlier than Golden Early Market, 22 days ahead of Golden Cross. Larger ears, better yield than Early Market. Definitely wilt resistant. A sure money maker for market gardener and road side stand operators, and a source of pride and joy for home gardeners.

BAN-MARCROSS R.C13 - 74 days. Later, larger, heavier yielder, better quality than preceding. Wilt resistance not thoroly tested, but apparently 85% to 95% resistant. Recommended to replace Gem-cross, Spancross, Whipcross C6.2, Suncross or Tendergold and other mid season hybrids.

QUAKER HILL OK - 82 days, better in size, yield and quality than our Whipcross P.39, which it replaces. Wilt resistance O. K., too. Four days earlier than Golden Cross.

QUAKER HILL XL - 84 days, outstanding in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Usually produces slightly more and larger ears than Golden Cross. Resistant to wilt. Be sure to plant some Hybrid XL.

GOLDEN CROSS - 86 days, has proved highly satisfactory where length of season and market requirements are satisfactory. Very resistant to wilt. Quaker Hill Golden Cross in experiment station trials, has for several years averaged around 10% better yields than the average of the Golden Cross samples from other sources in the trials. It is one of the few that shows 100% white tassels and silks, indicating purity and care in production.

See prices of Hybrid Sweet corns on page 5.

Family Garden Assortment

Everybody likes sweet corn. Nothing smells or tastes so good. It's healthful and nutritious, too. But was there ever a summer when your garden supplied it as long as you wished? Usually, it's feast for a few days, then only memories until next summer. To remedy that was the idea behind our Family Garden Assortment.

Here is a package of assorted hybrid sweet corn seeds, ripening in succession, that provides an average family with an abundance of delicious fresh sweet corn from early summer till fall and plenty to can for winter. It includes 4 oz. each, Whip-Marcross C6.13, Ban-Marcross R.C13, and 1 lb. Quaker Hill XL, with directions for planting. Lots of enjoyment and real savings on food costs come in this package. Decide now to feast on sweet corn this summer. For health and happiness and — yes, for food economy too, plant our sweet corn assortment. Price \$.70 post paid in U. S.

Pop Corn

MINHYBRID 250 - A hybrid of the Japanese Hulless type, a little earlier, yielding 16% more and popping to 29% greater volume, according to Minnesota station tests.

SOUTH AMERICAN YELLOW - Large stalks, ears and kernels. Yellow. Large yielder. Late. Finest popping quality. Most profitable to grow, but requires long season, at least 120 days.

JAPANESE HULLESS - Small stalks, ears and kernels. White. Lower yielder. Excellent popper. Very tender.

Spring Wheat

MARQUIS - Best available. Hardy seed from Northwest. Should be planted early. Requires cool climate.

Seed Potatoes

Seed potato value depends mostly on (1) freedom from diseases carried in the tuber, (2) the breeding back of the strain and (3) condition of the seed. The first two cannot be told by appearances, yet are most important. The buyer must depend on the certification tag and the word of the seller.

All of the certified lots are from fields reported by the inspectors either free or very nearly free of virus diseases. The not certified lots were grown from certified seed and especially for seed use. All lots are backed by years of careful breeding. They are Northern grown, well stored, well graded and guaranteed to reach you in satisfactory condition.

NEW VARIETIES

In recent years, more new varieties of potatoes have been introduced than in the preceding 50 years. On the basis of their performance records in numerous trials, Warba, Chippewa, and Katahdin, deserve recognition in this area. Growers should not be too slow in adopting them. See prices page 5.

WARBA - Originated by crossing at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1926. Ten to 14 days earlier than Cobbler and has generally outyielded it on both mineral and muck soils in many parts of the Country. Quality is very good. It resembles Cobbler, but has pink eyes. Mosaic resistant; susceptible to scab, leaf roll, etc.

Warba has everything that Cobbler has and in addition, yields more and is definitely earlier. Better plant Warba for your summer supply and to market, too. We offer Maine certified.

IRISH COBBLER - For many years the main early potato. Round, white, deep eyed tuber of excellent quality. We have found Prince Edward Island Cobbler seed most satisfactory. We offer certified seed from there and not certified Cobblers grown here from P. E. I. foundation stock.

CHIPPEWA - Developed by potato breeders of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Has been thoroly tested. Week later than Cobbler, week earlier than Green Mountain and Katahdin, 2 weeks earlier than the Rurals. Beautiful, white, flattened potato with few and shallow eyes. Cooks white and firm, not mealy as most people like. Excellent for chipping and French frying. Seems well adapted to all soils and sections of the northern states. It is resistant to mild mosaic, susceptible to scab like Cobbler, more susceptible than the Rurals. Has made splendid yield records, in numerous tests nearly always outyielding Cobbler and usually Green Mountain and Katahdin. Chippewa seems destined to replace part of the Cobblers, Mountains and Rurals.

A large part of the Chippewa seed acreage last season was not certified because of leaf roll disease, traced to unnoticed infections in '37. Certified Chippewas are therefore high priced and possibly of uncertain disease content. So, we offer only not certified Chippewa seed from our own fields which showed 4 to 6% leaf roll but otherwise were very fine.

GREEN MOUNTAINS - Mid-season variety. Requires cool moist climate for best yields. We have Prince Edward Island certified seed.

KATAHDIN - Also a recent production of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. Matures with Green Mountain or a few days later, a week earlier than Rurals. Fine appearing, white-skinned, round, flattened potato of very good quality. Mosaic resistant, scab susceptible. Sets lightly but develops nearly all No. 1 size potatoes. Grown extensively in Maine and liked here tho yield records so far have not been so good as Chippewa. We offer Maine and New York certified seed.

RUSSET RURAL - Deep rooted hardy late potato that yields well under adverse conditions. Under favorable conditions it has made record yields in the East. Our Quaker Hill strain comes from a 22 tuber hill. It has outclassed several hundred other selections in our elimination tests continuing since 1926. No better bred strain is available. We offer certified and not certified seed.

WHITE RURALS - Smooth or White Rurals have same adaptations as Russets. Preferred on some markets. Our Quaker Hill White Rurals have been bred from white sports produced in our Russets. They have, therefore, all the vigor and bred-in yielding ability of our Russets. We offer certified and not certified.

GRADES AND SIZES

In all varieties listed we offer U. S. No. 1 grade, 1 7/8" to 12 oz. size. In our Russets and White Rurals we offer also U. S. No. 1 grade, 1 1/4" to 1 11/16" size. This we call Plant-Whole Size. It saves cutting, waste, and bother. It plants farther, makes better stands and usually yields more. See prices page 5.

Buckwheat

Valuable as a substitute where other plantings have missed, also to plow under and for bee pasture. See prices page 5.

JAPANESE - Larger plant, larger kernel, larger yield. Requires better ground. Better for cover crop. 3 to 4 pecks per acre.

SILVERHULL - Smaller plant, smaller kernel. Better flour and feed. 2 to 3 pks. per acre.

Cabbage

All our cabbage seed is double treated, with hot water and with Semesan, to protect against any diseases that might be carried in or on the seed and pre-emergence damping off.

A mild winter promises plenty of insect trouble. Better plant seed in a windy location. Use calomel and tobacco dust to prevent flea beetles and maggots. Apply before they appear; after is too late. Be prepared to fight cabbage worms with lead arsenate and lice with nicotine dust. We can supply you. See prices page 5.

LOUISIANA COPENHAGEN - 57 days from setting plants, 6 days earlier than Golden Acre. Ripens more uniformly. 90% ready to cut in the first week. Average weight 2.6 lbs. More compact, smaller core, better texture, darker color than Copenhagen.

GOLDEN ACRE - 63 days from setting. Fine type, early strain developed from Copenhagen Market. Smaller heads but more uniform and compact.

COPENHAGEN MARKET - 73 days. A good yielding, fine type, more uniform ripening strain.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN - 85 to 90 days. Heavy yielding strain, large round heads, even ripening.

QUAKER HILL DANISH - 100-110 days. Usually one of the leaders in experiment station yield trials. Every kernel grown here from selected mature heads. More than 20 years' skilled selection has produced superiority in yield, shape, solidity, color and keeping quality. The fact that hundreds of successful cabbage growers will pay \$2 to \$4 more per pound year after year for Quaker Hill Danish, proves it. This extra cost is repaid several times over.

REED'S RED DANISH - Best of all reds. Nearly every plant makes marketable head. Very good size, wonderfully solid, beautiful color. No later than White Danish and yields nearly as well.

Soy Beans

Soy bean hay and grain have high feeding value. The beans contain 30% digestible protein and 14% digestible fats. The crop is valuable too for soil improving purposes. Their use is increasing rapidly all over the Country. For grain, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu., according to size in 28 in. drills and cultivate; or plant about 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu., with the grain drill or broadcast. Plant shallow, 1" to 2". Use the weeder as soon as the plants are 4 in. to 5 in. high and again in a week, if necessary. For hay or plowing under, plant 2 bushels with the grain drill. For silage, plant 20 pounds with usual amount of corn. Inoculate soy beans with Nitrugin Culture S. See prices page 5.

The best varieties for the Northeastern States are:—

CAYUGA - Another contribution from the New York State College of Agriculture. Early enough to mature anywhere that corn ripens. Matures 90 to 100 days. Upright growth, 2 to 3 feet. Yields 25 to 35 bushels, small bluish black beans. Best for grain to feed but not for other purposes.

MANCHU - About 110 days to maturity. Satisfactory for planting with early silage corn or plowing down.

WILSON - About 120 days to maturity. Occasionally matures grain here, but is recommended primarily for hay, because of large yield of finer stems and branches. Best for plowing down. Smallest seed.

HABERLANDT - About 125 days to maturity. Cornell tests showed this to be the best soy to plant with such silage corns as Cornell 29-3 and Sweepstakes. A non-spreading, upright type of growth permits harvesting with little loss of beans, leaves or stems. Haberlandt reaches best stage of development when corn is ready to cut. Earlier maturing soys decrease corn yields by taking more food and water, and increase loss of beans by shelling. Later maturing soys do not produce enough beans to justify the extra costs. It is important to use a soy of the right type and right maturity with silage corn. Haberlandt is best for most of this area.

Be sure to inoculate soys with Nitrugin S.

Alfalfas

Most profitable forage crop where conditions are favorable. Good stands last four to ten years. Plenty of lime, good drainage, fertile soil, weed elimination, seed inoculation, hardy seed and right variety, plus good judgment, are essential for successful stands. Prices page 5.

COMMON - Long tap rooted kind, better for, and suited only to, deep, well drained, gravelly or sandy soils with natural supply of lime. On such soils it draws food and water from the sub-soil and thrives even when summer rains are light. Not adapted to shallow or heavy soils. For this area only northern grown hardy seed should be used. We have this kind and it is of the highest purity and germination we can buy.

GRIMM - Branch rooted, variegated blossomed type, better for heavy, shallow or poorly drained soils. Resists winter heaving and is most winter hardy. Because shallower rooted it is more dependent on current rainfall and applied fertility. Hardy northern grown seed is necessary for this area. We offer Idaho Certified Blue Tag Grimm and northern grown Grimm not certified. All are of high purity and germination.

ONTARIO VARIEGATED - Branch rooted type of great hardiness, developed in Ontario, Canada. Same adaptation as Grimm. Import regulations require 1% of seed be dyed violet. Our seed is of highest quality obtainable.

Clovers

MEDIUM RED - Month earlier than Mammoth and than Timothy. Smaller than Mammoth, but usually makes second growth for hay or pasture or seed. Seldom survives second season after seeding. We handle only hardy northern grown seed of government verified origin and of first quality. Imported seed is not reliable.

MAMMOTH RED - Larger and later than Medium, also longer lived and generally hardier. Only one cutting a season. Ripens with timothy, red top, etc. We offer northern grown seed of top quality.

ALSIKE - Smaller, less upright in growth, longer lived than the red clovers. Will grow on soils too wet, dry, acid or poor for red clover. Often used in pasture mixture.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER - Hardest, rankest growing of the clovers. Earliest in the spring, latest in the fall. Valuable, first, for soil improving, next for temporary pasture, last for hay. Lives only two seasons, but will self seed if allowed. Spring and summer are best times to sow. Use scarified seed, which germinates more quickly. In spring grains sow two weeks after the grain, so clover won't be too high when grain is harvested. Fall sowing not safe here. Unscarified or unhulled seed may be sown late in the winter on pastures, winter grains, or open ground.

For soil improving, plow under when 12" high, for potatoes, corn, etc., or allow to reach full height and then plow for fall or next spring's crops. Plowing under in the spring must not be delayed, or loss of soil moisture may offset benefits from the clover.

When grown for pasture the first summer's growth may be turned into when 6" high, but should not be pastured too closely. Start pasturing the next spring when 6" high and stock heavily enough to prevent rank growth.

For hay cut before blossom buds appear — before stems become tough or woody. A hay crop can be produced after pasturing to June. It is important to mow sweet clover high — that is above the first branch. Otherwise there will be no further growth.

WHITE DUTCH - Dwarf type, perennial clover, used for pastures and lawns with Kentucky Blue and other grasses. Requires good supply of lime.

WILD WHITE - Best clover for pastures and lawn. Recommended by Cornell pasture experts and approved in Soil Conservation Program. Hardier and more productive than White Dutch. Flowers less, spreads rapidly, makes denser sward and pasturage richer in protein. Also increases growth of other pasture plants by supplying nitrogen and keeping soil cooler and more moist by the mulching effect of its dense growth.

In a Cornell test, Kentucky Blue Grass plus Wild White Clover produced five times as much feed as Kentucky Blue Grass alone. Seed only one pound per acre, preferably in Cornell Pasture Mixture, or if no better way, broadcast on established pasture, when ground is honeycombed with frost. Mix the seed with fine sand or other carrier to help sow evenly.

We offer Registered Grade A Kent County, England, wild white clover seed harvested from old pastures which have been inspected and approved by experts from Cambridge University. We offer also certified New York Wild White Clover seed. Both are approved by the Cornell authorities for use in the Cornell Pasture Mixture.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER - A giant type white clover similar to White Dutch but growing large enough to be used for hay. If pastured it equals White Dutch but not Wild White. Recommended in hay seedings where 2nd growth is to be pastured or where the field is to be mowed for a year or two and then pastured for a time. It is used in the Cornell Hay-Pasture Mixture. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. Inoculate with Nitrugin Culture B. Prices page 5.

YELLOW TREFOIL - A small legume similar to alfalfa, especially adapted to pastures. Not perennial, but reseeds freely and so persists. Palatable and nutritious. Will grow where white clover will not. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. alone or 1 lb. in pasture mixture. Our seed is approved for the Cornell Pasture Mixture.

BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL - A wild form developed naturally in Eastern New York probably from European seed imported years ago. It grows like alfalfa with a deep feeding tap root and a crown with many shoots; and it equals alfalfa in productivity and feeding value. But unlike alfalfa it can produce on wet and on acid soils and is more winter hardy and longer lived. It is hardier also than any of the commercial strains. This wild Bird's Foot Trefoil promises to be that long sought substitute for alfalfa on the more acid soils of the North Eastern States. It may also substitute for white clover in pastures on acid or wet soils.

Seeding three to five pounds per acre in a mixture with other hay or pasture grasses, rather than alone, is recommended. Spring seedings of unscarified seed have not been very successful. The seed is very hard and slow in germinating. Probably scarified seed would do better in spring seedings and probably the unscarified seed should be sown in winter or very early spring. The best method is yet to be determined. Inoculation is necessary with a strain of bacteria not on the market. It will be supplied with the seed. Because of the present high price of seed, trial plantings of only an acre or so are recommended. Prices on page 5.

Timothy

Most extensively used grass, because seed is cheap, yields well first two seasons, cures easily, is palatable. While fed mostly to horses, it has more merit for dairy cattle, if cut early, than is generally recognized. See prices page 5.

COMMON - Northern grown, of the highest quality obtainable. Purity 99.50% or better.

CORNELL NO. 1777 TIMOTHY - Best selection out of hundreds tested by Cornell Plant Breeders. Very uniform, medium height and maturity, very leafy, fine stemmed, retains green color long, rust resistant. Yields 25% to 30% more than ordinary timothy — better quality. Used also in pasture mixture. Sold out.

TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE MIXTURE - This natural mixture saves a little on seed costs, altho proportions are not best and weed content is often high. Our mixture contains 20% or more alsike and has low weed content.

Recommended Hay Seedings

For soil conditions as shown at left, sow the following amounts per acre:—

To cut one year	
Good	Mammoth or medium red clover, 10 lbs.
Mixed	Red clover 4 lb., Alsike clover, 6 lb.
Poor	Alsike clover, 8 lb.
To cut two years or more	
Good	Medium red clover 3 lb., Alfalfa 6 lb., Timothy, 6 lb.
Mixed	Medium red clover 3 lb., Alsike clover 4 lb., Timothy 8 lb.
Poor	Alsike clover, 5 lb., Timothy 5 lb., Red top 5 lb.
To cut three years or more	
Good	Alfalfa, without nurse crop, 12 lb., with nurse crop, 15 lb.
Mixed	Alfalfa, 8 lb., Alsike clover 2 lb., Timothy 5 lb.
Poor	Alsike clover 5 lb., Timothy 5 lb., Red top 5 lb.

Miscellaneous

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS - Basis of most good pastures and lawns in the Northeastern States. Ability to spread, fine tender leaves, palatability and winter hardiness are its strong points. Shallow root system and consequent drying up in drouth periods is its weakness. Full production is not reached till the third or fourth year. Requires lime and good drainage.

CANADA BLUE GRASS - Smaller, less palatable, poorer yielder than Kentucky, but grows on more acid, wetter and poorer soils, where Kentucky will not grow.

ORCHARD GRASS - Tall, tufted grass, coarse stems, not so well relished by stock. However, it is very early and stands drought well.

RED TOP - Second important hay grass. Not as salable, not as heavy yielder as timothy, but stands wet, acid or poor soils better. Produces full crop hay or pasture first year after seeding.

REED CANARY GRASS - A marshy land crop. Produces large yields 3 to 6 tons in two cuttings, palatable, nutritious hay, on low overflow lands and marshes too wet for other crops. Makes tough sod that will support horses and hay machines where they could not be used before. Or, it can be pastured throughout the season and has carried 3 or 4 head per acre. Plowing and fitting are desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Seed 5 to 7 lbs. broadcast any time, but preferably late fall or early spring.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS - Produces heavy bottom of fine leaves, relished by stock as pasture or hay. Recommended for temporary or permanent pastures and meadows to be cut 3 years or more. Seed is small, one to two pounds per acre in mixture.

SVALOF VICTORIA PERENNIAL RYEGRASS - Bred by Swedish Agronomists especially for pasture use and lawns. Makes strong sward and produces heavy crop of fine leaves of excellent feeding value. This strain of ryegrass is Cornell's first choice for use in the Cornell Pasture Mixture. Our seed was grown here from imported certified seed.

JAPANESE MILLET - Best of the Millets. Very satisfactory for green feed or hay. Planted after corn and up to July 1st, it is ready to feed green or cut for hay in eight weeks. It supplements the pasture or the hay supply. Grows well on light soils. Sow 15 to 35 lbs.

HUNGARIAN MILLET - Can be sown later - about July 10th - and must be fed with caution - not more than half the roughage. Sow 35 to 45 lbs. per acre.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE - Belongs to cabbage family. Very nutritious. Usually grown for green feed for sheep or hogs or cattle, in rows and cultivated, or broadcast. Plant 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, from May to August. Ready to feed in 8 to 10 weeks. Successive plantings extend the feeding period. Sometimes sown in spring grains and pastured in stubble. If not pastured too closely, the plants renew themselves.

SPRING VETCH - Makes high protein green feed or hay. Sow 80 lbs. per acre. Inoculate with Nitrugin C. Sow at oat planting time.

HAIRY VETCH - Can be sown fall or spring, usually early fall, with rye, various proportions, 1½ to 2 bushels total. Inoculate with Nitrugin C.

SUDAN GRASS - The dairyman's friend. Sudan makes pasture, green feed, hay or silage that dairy cattle relish and respond to with milk. Sow from corn planting time to July 1st, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre in rows cultivated, or 30 to 40 lbs. broadcast. Early plantings make two cuttings. Cut for hay shortly after blooming. Seed cost is low, returns high. More dairymen should provide Sudan Grass and avoid the summer slump in milk production. *

SORGHUM - Grows as tall as corn. When rowed and cultivated like corn, sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. When broadcast, sow 40 lbs. per acre. Relished especially by horses and cattle. *

* In drouth periods or after frost, certain poisons sometimes accumulate in sorghum and sudan grass. Great care should be used in feeding at such times. Tests can be made. Ask your Farm Bureau.

Pasture Seeding & Management

Pasturage is one of the most important crops for this part of the Country, but it never has had the attention it deserves. In England, pasture management is as much a science as growing potatoes. Strains of grasses and clovers have been developed for pasture use that are much superior to the wild forms. The Cornell plan of pasture managements and the Cornell Pasture Mixture and the Hay-Pasture mixture formulas embody those English ideas which can be applied to advantage under our conditions. Tests and experience have proved this plan and the seeding mixtures practicable and profitable. Government soil conservation programs in New York recognize their merits and offer financial help in adopting them. Live stock farmers should give the pasture question much more attention.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT - Briefly, the Cornell Plan covers fertilizing, liming, methods of seeding, seed mixture and grazing management. Ask for Cornell Pasture Leaflet No. 5. It gives the details.

CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURE - At Cornell the mixture has yielded 3,000 lbs. to over 6,000 lbs. of dry matter per acre, containing over 30% crude protein, roughly, as much dry matter as in a 10 to 16T crop of silage or as much protein as in a 3 to 6T crop of alfalfa. Pastures managed according to the Cornell plan and seeded with this mixture produce more high protein feed to the acre than do most feed crops. The mixture is:—

Kentucky Blue Grass	8 lb.	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass 1..lb.	
Canada Blue Grass	2 lb.	Wild White Clover	1 lb.
Timothy	6 lb.	Yellow Trefoil	2 lb.
Perennial Ryegrass	5 lb.		

Total for 1 acre (28½ qts.) 25 lb.

We offer this mixture made up of ingredients approved by the Dept. of Agronomy, Cornell University, including Zvalof Victoria Perennial Ryegrass and Registered Grade A Kent County Old Pasture Wild White Clover, the preferred strains. See prices page 5.

CORNELL HAY-PASTURE MIXTURE - This provides hay for one to three years and pasture thereafter; or one cutting of hay and the aftermath pastured each year for two or three years, and continuous pasture thereafter. It includes:—

Medium Red Clover	2 lb.	Alfalfa	4 lb.
Alsike Clover	1 lb.	Yellow Trefoil	1 lb.
Timothy	8 lb.	Ladino White Clover	1 lb.
Kentucky Blue Grass	3 lb.		

Total for 1 acre (18 qts.) 20 lb.

We offer this mixture with ingredients approved as mentioned above. See prices page 5.

IMPROVEMENT OF OLD PASTURES - In many cases, it is impossible or impracticable to apply the Cornell program in its entirety, but usually one or more of the following things may be done, and done profitably, on parts if not all of the existing pastures.

Lime, if needed and where needed, to encourage Wild White Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass.

Phosphate poorer parts, or all of the pasture, using as much as you can afford up to 600 lbs. per acre every four years. Where drill or lime sower can't be used, apply granular superphosphate with cyclone broadcaster.

Potash if needed, on sandy or gravelly places especially.

Sow Cornell Pasture Mixture on spots or parts where stand is light. Sow early in spring when ground is honeycombed. Later sowings should be dragged in, if possible.

Sow Wild White Clover alone where there are less than 3 wild clover plants per square yard.

Mulch newly seeded spots lightly with coarse or trashy manure, corn stalks or light brush to protect seedlings.

Pasture closely enough to keep all grasses from getting over 4" tall and weeds from seeding.

Mow pastures in early July, or twice each season if necessary to keep growth of grasses and weeds down.

Scatter droppings in Fall with brush drag, spike tooth drag, or weeder. Cut brush and useless trees in Winter.

TERMS

GUARANTEE

PRICE CHANGES

<div><div>SWEET CORN</div><div>ALL HYBRIDS LISTED EXCEPT</div><div>WHIP-MARCCROSS C6.13 which is 10c higher. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 to 20 lbs. 25c lb. Freight collect, 20 to 99 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. or more 18c lb. Whip-Marccross C6.13 prices are 10c lb. higher. Above prices are for flat kernels. Round kernels are 5c lower per lb. When ordering two or more hybrids use price applying to total lbs. ordered on all except packages of less than 2 lbs. They take the listed rates.</div><div>FAMILY GARDEN ASSORT., postpaid \$.70</div><div>POP CORN</div><div>SOUTH AMERICAN YELLOW and JAPANESE HULLESS. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 to 19 lbs. 20c. Freight collect, 20 to 99 lbs. 12c; 100 lbs. or more 11c lb.</div><div>MINHYBRID 250. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 to 19 lbs. 50c lb. Freight collect, 20 to 100 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. or more 40c lb.</div><div>OATS</div><div>Sacked 3 bu. per bag</div><div>30 Bu. OR MORE 5c LESS</div><div>LENROC</div><div>CORNELLIAN</div><div>UPRIGHT</div><div>BARLEY</div><div>Sacked 2 bu. per bag</div><div>20 Bu. OR MORE 5c LESS</div><div>ALPHA, 2 rowed</div><div>WISCONSIN 38, 6 rowed</div><div>FIELD PEAS</div><div>Sacked 2 bu. per bag</div><div>10 Bu. OR MORE 10c LESS</div><div>WHITE CANADA, tested disease free.</div><div>MIXTURES</div><div>10 BAGS OR MORE 15c LESS</div><div>OATS & BARLEY, 100 lbs.</div><div>Peas 30, Lenroc 32. Alpha 48 lbs.</div><div>PEAS & OATS, 108 lbs.</div><div>Peas 60 lbs. Upright Oats 48 lbs.</div><div>SOY BEANS</div><div>10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS</div><div>CAYUGA, new early</div><div>MANCHU</div><div>HABERLANDT, best with corn for silage</div><div>WILSON</div></div>	<div><div>FIELD CORN</div><div>Per bu. 56 lbs.</div><div>10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS</div><div>For less than 1 bu., add 10c to amount</div><div>YATES FLINT</div><div>SHEFFIELD FLINT</div><div>CORNELL NO. 11</div><div>WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES</div><div>Above prices are for flat kernels. Round kernels are 25c less, small kernels 50c less.</div><div>CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID</div><div>Certified Flat Kernels</div><div>Certified Round Kernels</div><div>Certified Small Flat Kernels</div><div>Certified Small Round Kernels</div><div>Not Certified, same sizes 30c less.</div><div>POTATOES</div><div>All F. O. B. here except as noted</div><div>Orders of 50 bushels or more if placed early enough can be delivered by truck to most points in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and North Eastern Ohio, at slightly more than the carload freight rate and at considerable saving over the less carload rate. Ask about your order.</div><div>N. Y. and Me. seed is sacked 2 bu. per bag. P.E.I. seed 2½ bu. 1st means U. S. No. 1, 1½" to 8 oz. Small means U. S. No. 1, 1½" to 1¾" or in Russet and Smooth Rurals 1¼" to 1 11/16".</div><div>Prices are per bu. for less than 20 bu. Deduct 5c for 20 - 49 bus. Deduct 10c for 50 bu. up.</div><div>WARBA, Me. cert., 1st or small</div><div>COBBLER, P.E.I. cert., 1st or small</div><div>COBBLER, not cert., 1st or small</div><div>CHIPPEWA, not cert., 1st or small</div><div>GREEN MTS., P.E.I., cert, 1st or small</div><div>KATAHDIN, Me cert., 1st or small</div><div>RUSSET RURAL, cert., 1st or small</div><div>RUSSET RURAL, not cert., 1st or small</div><div>SMOOTH RURAL, cert., 1st or small</div><div>SMOOTH RURAL, not cert., small</div><div>Deduct 5c for 20 - 49 bus. Deduct 10c for 50 bus. or more. Special prices on carloads.</div><div>CABBAGE</div><div>Hot Water and Semesan Treated</div><div>(Postage Paid)</div><div>Louisiana Copenhagen</div><div>Golden Acre</div><div>Copenhagen Market</div><div>Glory of Enkhuisen</div><div>Quaker Hill Danish</div><div>Reeds Red Danish</div><div>BUCKWHEAT</div><div>Per bu. 48 lbs.</div><div>10 BUS OR MORE 5c LESS</div><div>JAPANESE and SILVER HULL</div></div>	<div><div>SPRING WHEAT</div><div>Per bu. 60 lbs.</div><div>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</div><div>MARQUIS</div><div>ALFALFA</div><div>Highest quality</div><div>300 lbs. or more, ¼c less</div><div>60 lbs. per bu.</div><div>COMMON, hardy northern</div><div>GRIMM, certified, blue tag</div><div>GRIMM, not certified, northern</div><div>ONTARIO VARIEGATED</div><div>CLOVER</div><div>Absolutely hardy.</div><div>300 lbs. or more, ¼c less</div><div>60 lbs. per bu.</div><div>MEDIUM RED, domestic</div><div>MAMMOTH RED, domestic</div><div>ALSIKE, domestic</div><div>W. B. SWEET CLOVER</div><div>WHITE DUTCH</div><div>Registered KENT WILD WHITE</div><div>Certified N. Y. WILD WHITE</div><div>LADINO WHITE</div><div>YELLOW TREFOIL</div><div>BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL</div><div>TIMOTHY</div><div>Highest Quality</div><div>200 lbs. or more, ¼c less</div><div>45 lbs. Per bu.</div><div>BEST DOMESTIC</div><div>MIXED 20% ALSIKE</div><div>CORNELL NO. 1777</div><div>MISCELLANEOUS</div><div>Fancy grade</div><div>100 LBS. OR MORE ¼c per lb. LESS</div><div>Less than 10 lbs. any kind, add 10c</div><div>CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURE</div><div>CORNELL HAY-PASTURE MIXTURE</div><div>CANADA BLUE GRASS</div><div>KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS</div><div>ORCHARD GRASS</div><div>RED TOP</div><div>REED CANARY GRASS</div><div>ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS</div><div>SVALOF VICTORIA PER. RYE GRASS</div><div>JAPANESE MILLET</div><div>HUNGARIAN MILLET</div><div>DWARF ESSEX RAPE</div><div>SORGHUM</div><div>SUDAN GRASS</div><div>HAIRY VETCH</div><div>SPRING VETCH</div></div>
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SPECIAL DELIVERED PRICES ON TRUCK LOADS OR CAR LOADS

SEED TREATING MATERIALS	
ALL POSTAGE PAID EXCEPT AS NOTED	
NITRAGIN LEGUME INOCULANTS:—	CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. For potatoes, cabbage, etc., in ¼ lb boxes; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 - 4 lbs. \$1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$1.50 per lb., express collect. Special prices on bulk lots.
CULTURE A for alfalfa, sweet clover and CULTURE B for medium, mammoth, alsike, white, crimson clovers, ½ bu. size 30c; 1 bu. 50c; 2½ bu. \$1.00.	YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY for potatoes, 1 lb. treats 100 or more bu.; ½ lb. \$1.20; 1 - 4 lbs. \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$1.90 per lb.
CULTURE C for vetches, field peas, garden peas and CULTURE D for field and garden beans, ½ bu. size 25c; 1 bu. 40c; 5 bu. \$1.70; 12½ bu. \$4.00.	CALOMEL for cabbage, turnip, radish, ½ lb. \$1.20; ¾ lb. \$1.60; 1 - 4 lbs. \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. up, \$1.80 per lb.
CULTURE S for soy beans, 1 bu. size 30c; 5 bu. \$1.00; 10 bu. \$1.60.	RED OXIDE OF COPPER for peas, spinach, beets, 1 teaspoonful per lb., or 2½ lbs. per cwt.; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.50. Special prices on larger quantities.
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT, ½ pt. treats 1 bu. corn; ½ pt. 60c; pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.75.	ZINC OXIDE for seed beds, ½ to 1 oz. per sq. ft.; 1 - 9 lbs. 25c per lb.; 10 - 49 lbs. 20c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect 50 lb. bags, \$5.00; 100 lb. bags \$9.00.
SCARE CROW, ½ pt. treats 1 bu. corn; ½ pt. 50c; pt. 80c; qt. \$1.20.	GRAPHITE, for coating peas to prevent breakage after treating; 2 oz. per bu.; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 - 4 lbs. 35c per lb.; 5 lbs. up, 30c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect, 100 lb. bags, \$16.00.
CERESAN for oats, barley, wheat, 1 lb. treats 32 bu.; 1 lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.	GUM ARABIC POWDER, to make calomel stick to cabbage seed; 1 oz. per lb. seed, 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c.
SEMESAN, JR. for corn, 2 oz. per bu.; 4 oz. 30c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.25.	FORMALDEHYDE, for seed treating and soil disinfecting, (40%); 1 lb. can 40c; 5 cans up 35c each. Special prices on large quantities in bulk.
SEMESAN for vegetables and flower seeds and bulbs; 2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$9.90.	
SEMESAN BEL for potatoes; 1 lb. per 60 to 80 bu.; 4 oz. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.75; 25 lbs. \$31.00.	

ORDER FORM

K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Dear Friend:— I wish to order the following:

.....lbs., bus. or bags.....	@	per	\$.....
.....	@	per	\$.....
.....	@	per	\$.....
.....	@	per	\$.....
.....	@	per	\$.....
.....	@	per	\$.....
.....	@	per	\$.....

TERMS: Cash with order, or 25% cash with order and balance before shipment or on arrival with collection fees added. If balance is to be paid on delivery, give name and address of bank.	Total	\$.....
Bank	Check
P. O.	or M.O.	\$.....
State	Balance	\$.....

Ship to (person)	P. O.	State
Freight or express station	State	Railroad
Shipping instructions		
Name and address of person ordering, if different from above		

MIXED FERTILIZER AND FERTILIZER INGREDIENTS

For Sale in New York Only

Less than carloads distributed by truck within reasonable distances of Albany, Amsterdam, Binghamton, Elmira, Ithaca, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Waterloo, Watertown.

Carloads can be shipped anywhere in New York.

We offer this season the well made and favorably known Corenco Fertilizers. They are guaranteed as to analysis and condition. In the Red Tag Brands most of the nitrogen comes from ammonium sulphate. They are suitable for use on high lime soils and will help check potato scab. They should not be used on acid soils. The Corenco Brands contain nitrate nitrogen and organic nitrogen. They are better for acid soils and good on lime soils also. Sacked 100 lbs.

CASH PRICES PER TON DELIVERED

Analysis	Red Tag	Corenco	Super phosphate, 20% pulverized	\$20.48
10-20-10	\$51.89	-----	Super phosphate, 20% granular	\$20.93
5-10-5	31.55	\$33.35	Nitrate of Soda 16%	\$39.60
4-12-4	30.33	32.13	Sulphate of Ammonia 20.5%	\$40.68
4-16-4	32.67	34.47	Muriate of Potash 60%	\$42.66
4-8-12	33.03	34.83	Ammo-Phos, 11-48-0	\$72.00
0-16-8	28.17	-----	Write for lower prices on carloads of the	
2-8-5	25.11	-----	mixed goods or ingredients delivered.	

ALLOWANCE FOR TRUCKING

If you wish to truck your fertilizer from any of the cities listed above, we will allow you 75c per ton for the 1st 5 miles and 3c per mile for each additional mile, the total not to exceed the freight rate to your station.

HOW TO ORDER FERTILIZERS

1. Send 20% or more cash with order and be prepared to pay balance on delivery.
2. If you wish it delivered, state when and give directions for reaching your place from the nearest town on a main road. (Seeds are not delivered with the fertilizer.)
3. If you wish to do the trucking, state which of the above places you wish to draw from and the date you will go for it. We will send you the address and the necessary papers.
4. Order early.

CASH BUYING SAVES AT RATE OF OVER 20% PER YEAR

OTHER MATERIALS FOR IMPROVING THE SOIL

MANGANESE - One of the elements essential for healthy growth of plants and animals. Sometimes it becomes so deficient in the longer farmed soils that crops do not thrive and small applications, 20 to 100 lbs., greatly improve results. Usually applied as manganese sulphate mixed with fertilizer or broadcast alone or even sprayed on crops in solution. It can be mixed with the seed in some cases. Prices f.o.b. here: Manganese sulphate, 80% with 15% ammonium sulphate, \$5 per cwt., \$46 per ½ ton, \$90 per ton.

MAGNESIUM - Another essential element that sometimes becomes deficient in soils here in the East. It can be applied as above in the form of magnesium sulphate or as ground dolomitic limestone applied alone or in fertilizer. Prices f. o. b. here: Magnesium sulphate \$2.75 per cwt., \$26 per ½ ton, \$50 per ton; ground dolomitic limestone, f.o.b. trucks at plant in bulk \$2.50 per ton. Ask for delivered carload or truckload prices.

LIMESTONE - This furnishes calcium, another essential for thrifty plant growth. Lime also counteracts acidity of the soil. Thousands of acres are too acid for profitable cropping or pasturing. Pulverized limestone is the cheapest material to correct this. Amount to use best determined by soil test by county agent or "Ag" teacher. Growers should combine to use car load and save on cost. Write for delivered carload or truckload prices.

SULPHUR - Another essential in plant production but seldom deficient in soils under ordinary management. However certain plants such as rhododendrons, blue berries, watermelons require more acid soils than others and sulphur is the best material to increase acidity. See prices next paragraph.

POTATO SCAB is caused by a fungus that cannot live in a soil that is sufficiently acid (pH 5.5) so the disease can be controlled by sulphuring soils that produce scabby potatoes. The same treatment also controls scab gnat and milliped injury. Apply sulphur only where needed; apply from 200 to 800 lbs. per acre depending on the severity of the scab; apply after plowing and drag thoroly. Use our Free Flow Sulphur. It drills much better and is economical. One application lasts years. Prices freight paid in N. Y., N. J., Pa., Conn., R. I., or Mass., \$2.30 per cwt., \$45.00 per ton; f.o.b. here, 3c lb., \$2.10 per cwt., \$40 per ton.

DRAIN TILE - Tile draining is the farm owner's best investment. Prices at our yard are, per 1,000: 3" - \$38.00: 4" - \$45.00: 6" - \$86.00. Write for truckload or carload prices.

DUST AND SPRAY MATERIALS

Our prices on dust and spray materials for field and garden crops will be given on a special circular ready about May 1st. Ask for copy. Don't let bugs and disease steal your profits. Better be prepared to combat them.

IMPROVE YOUR SEEDS—PROTECT YOUR CROPS